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exaggerated size to his feet. He wore a high stove-pipe hat, somewhat the worse for wear. He carried a gray woolen shawl, a garment much worn in those days instead of an overcoat. His manner of speaking was of a plain, unimpassioned character. He gesticulated very little with his arms, but moved his body from one side to the other. Sometimes he would bend his knees so they would almost touch the platform, and then he would shoot himself up to his full height, emphasizing his utterances in a very forcible manner.

The next time I saw Lincoln was in the summer of 1860, after he had been nominated for the Presidency. It was at a great Republican mass-meeting at Springfield, Lincoln's home, and was said to have been the largest political meeting ever held in this country. It was held in the Fair Grounds, and half a dozen stands were erected in different places for as many speakers. I took a position on a side hill where I could have full view of one of the stands. While I waited, there was a commotion in the vicinity of the stand, and then some men removed the roof from over the desk. A carriage drove up and Lincoln was escorted into the stand. Being assisted, he mounted the desk. There he stood on top of the desk, his tall form towering far above, his hands folded in front of him, and the multitude cheering to the echo. When quiet was restored he told the audience that he did not come to make a speech; that he had simply come there to see the people and to give them an opportunity to see him. All he said did not occupy two minutes, after which he entered his carriage and was driven to other portions of the grounds.

M. P. RINDLAUB

### VITAL STATISTICS OF THE FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY IN THE CIVIL WAR

The following statistics are compiled from the original muster-out rolls of this regiment, of which I was a member. These rolls were made out by the various company commanders at the time of the regimental muster-out, Edgefield, Tennessee, July 19, 1865, and are now on file in the Adjutant General's office at Madison.

It is interesting to know that more than two-thirds of the regiment were farmers before the Civil War. Being thus thoroughly familiar with horses, they learned the cavalry drill very quickly. According to these old records, the regiment was made up of 1828 farmers, 48 carpenters, 35 saddlers, 60 laborers, 30 lumbermen, 43 blacksmiths, 21 millers, 13 shoemakers, 49 students, 22 teachers, 15 clerks, 27 sailors, 20 merchants, 7 doctors, 10 painters, 8 printers, 5 hotel keepers, 2 engineers, 1 actor, 1 telegrapher, 5 architects, 10 masons, 2 editors, and 6 preachers. One of these preachers was promoted from the ranks to be regimental chaplain, succeeding Chaplain G. W. Dunmore, who was killed in battle. Two other preachers were southern Union men, who joined us in Missouri in 1862. The regiment also had in its ranks lawyers, musicians, confectioners, weavers, daguerreotypists, mail carriers, and stage drivers.

It is also interesting to learn that of our 2541 men, 984 were born in the state of New York; 92 were born in Vermont, 35 in Massachusetts, 20 in Connecticut, 45 in Maine, 16 in New Hampshire, two in Rhode Island—altogether 1194 from New York and New England. This is explained by the heavy emigration from those states to Wisconsin from 1840 to 1860. We had also 155 natives of Ohio, 77 from Pennsylvania, 40 from Indiana, 31 from Illinois, 10 Michiganders, 8 from New Jersey, 3 from the District of Columbia, and many southern-born men. The states of Alabama, Maryland, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and Mississippi altogether furnished 52 of their own sons to our regiment—Union men who enlisted under the old flag at the first opportunity. These were but part of the 272,820 southern-born men who fought under the Stars and Stripes. What if they had all fought under the “Stars and Bars”?

We also had a goodly number of foreign-born comrades, most of whom came to Wisconsin as children with their parents. There were 228 born in Germany (including Austria and Hungary), 71 born in England, 67 in Ireland, 18 in Scotland, 65 in Canada, 17 in Holland, 17 in Norway, 11 in France, 8 in Switzerland, 6 in Denmark, and one each in Cuba, Mexico and Poland. Two were recorded as “born on the ocean.” The total of foreign-

born was 495. It was truly a cosmopolitan regiment, the birth-places of whose members represented 25 states and 13 foreign countries. There were but 97 natives of Wisconsin, whose first territorial government began in 1836—only twenty-five years before the Civil War.<sup>1</sup>

Turning to the age at enlistment, 137 were between the ages of 15 and 18; 345 between 18 and 20; 1264 between 20 and 30; 663 between 30 and 40; 132 between 40 and 50. The two oldest men were each 50 and the two youngest each 15. The average age was 23, a sturdy bunch, full of life and vigor, well fitted for the strenuous campaigns and incessant, active service which was their lot from March, 1862 to July, 1865.

The shortest soldier was Bernard Schultheis of Company M, who was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin. He came to us in May, 1862, by transfer from the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, where he had already served six months. He was then fifteen years old, four feet nine inches in height, and served through three years, the youngest of us all. The honor of being the tallest in the regiment goes to two men, each of whom is recorded as being six feet four inches. One of these was Sergeant George Smith of Company L; the other was Captain Wallace La Grange, a brother of our colonel, Oscar La Grange. In July, 1862, in Arkansas, when a small detachment escorting an ambulance train of sick and wounded men was suddenly attacked and overwhelmed by greatly superior numbers of Texan Rangers, Captain La Grange (then Sergeant) saved many disabled men. He swam across the deep, swift L'Anguille River thirteen times, towing behind him a little skiff loaded with disabled comrades. That was an athletic feat of heroism rarely equaled. There were in the regiment 268 men who were over six feet in height—more than ten per cent of the total enrollment.

There were six different Smiths in Company L. Three of these were sergeants—one born in Germany, one in Ireland, and one in New York.

<sup>1</sup> The population of Wisconsin in 1840 was, in round numbers, 30,000; in 1850, 305,000; in 1860, 775,000. It follows that in 1861 less than half the population of the state had been resident as much as ten years, and practically none of it as much as twenty. These figures show fully why so large a proportion of Wisconsin's soldiers were natives of other states and foreign lands.—Editor.

One hundred and twenty-eight men were promoted from the ranks to be commissioned officers, one of them being our beloved General Henry Harnden. Six were promoted to commissions in other regiments.

During the three and one-fourth years of constant service, two hundred and forty-five of the regiment were taken prisoners, at different times and places, in fifty-four battles and countless daily skirmishes, from Missouri to Georgia. Of these, thirty-three died prisoners in Andersonville, and ten others at Little Rock, Florence, Millen, Richmond, and other Southern prisons. Others were paroled or exchanged, many of whom were discharged for disability and died at home later from prison hardships. There is no complete record of Confederates captured by the regiment, but General La Grange once said the regiment had captured many more than its own total enrollment. Steve Nichols, Bristol Farnsworth, Frank Lavine, and Horatio Foote each had credit for more than twenty prisoners captured single-handed.

We had fifty-six men killed in action, and sixteen who died of wounds. Others were wounded and recovered, more or less completely, to the number of 132. There were three hundred and twenty-two who died from disease; the larger part of these died from the unwholesome drinking water of southeastern Missouri in 1862.

The regiment during its service traveled 2182 miles by rail and 2540 miles by steamer on the Mississippi, St. Francis, Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. Our marches on horseback would cover 20,000 miles, incessant service covering large sections of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida. If to these figures were added the distance covered in daily scouting and foraging parties, the total would be more than doubled.

The city of Ripon furnished the regiment 110 men during the four years—the largest number from any one town. Beaver Dam gave 80 men, Kenosha 80, Waukesha 65, Milwaukee 60, Madison 35, Sheboygan 40, Appleton 30, Green Bay 20, Prairie du Chien 20, Menomonie 30, Oshkosh, Fort Atkinson, Waupun, and Berlin 15 each. The remainder came from smaller towns and

from the farms of southern and central Wisconsin. The total enrollment (2541) was larger than that of any other Wisconsin regiment, because of the constant stream of recruits coming all through the four years. The regiment is officially credited with fifty-four battles and actions, some of which lasted several days. In addition, there were numerous skirmishes with the enemy which were not counted in the records. The long service of the regiment was fittingly terminated by its participation in the capture of Jefferson Davis near Irwinsville, Georgia, on May 10, 1865.

STANLEY E. LATHROP